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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1866. NO. 134.

CITY ITEMS.

The Entire Opera House Company appear in Macbeth on Saturday afternoon.

Patent Medicines,
all kinds, sold at the lowest prices at Fleming's Store, No. 84 Market street.

My Seven Daughters,
the Opera House Saturday night.

Central Skating Park.
The celebrated Meagher Brothers this afternoon at o'clock. Go and see them. They rank next to King of Skaters, Jackson Haynes.

Purviance's Card Photographs,
taken in any weather, in all the various popular es, singly or by the dozen, at $3 cents each. We ntee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Marstreets.

Furnished Room.
gentleman wants a furnished room with fire and as near the Postoffice as possible. Address "C," mmercial office.

Central Skating Park.
The celebrated Meagher Brothers this afternoon at o'clock. Go and see them. They rank next to the g of Skaters, Jackson Haynes.

Your Only Chance
ee Arrah na-Brogue at the Opera House Saturday ht.

Country Merchants.
w that prices are advancing, will find it greatly to r interest to visit the Dry Goods establishment of ker & Co., 89 Market street, where they will find lines of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings, ts, and other stable goods, at the very lowest cast prices.

Central Skating Park.
The celebrated Meagher Brothers this afternoon at o'clock. Go and see them. They rank next to the g of Skaters, Jackson Haynes.

Best Prints,
y styles, at 25c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market st.

Willow Copse
the Opera House Saturday night.

P's, P's, P's.
tricts, Patricians and Philosophers take pains to serve the complexion from disease and decay by g Sawyer's Barbers' Soap.

At 25 Cents,
shirting muslin, at 21½c extra yard wide, at double-width shirting, 37½c, at Barker & Co.'s Market street.

Salt Rheum
all diseases of the blood can be cured. Many hands have been cured by the use of Robock's Purifier and Sugar Coated Blood Pills. Thousof letters bearing witness to this fact are in the nd of Dr. Robock, 39 Market street, where he may known to science, containing, as it does, the ps of Sullingia with Iodide of Potassium, which y physician of education knows to be the surest edies. While the compound is a powerful Purifier, r fail to restore the system to health and strength.

The Daily Commercial
The New License Law.
OFFICE OF THE DAILY DISPATCH, }
PITTSBURGH, February 15, 1866. }
To the Editor of the Commercial:
your issue of to-day you publish a statet from your Harrisburg correspondent to effect that Senator Connell, of Philadelphia, ived a letter from the junior editor of the Dispatch, urging him to use his influence to have clause in the new license bill stricken out which requires applicants to give bonds, &c., n probably the person referred to, I desire to y that I have never written a line to the person ovan on this or any other subject; and if he received a letter purporting to come from which I very much doubt, I unhesitatingly nounce it a stupid and malicious forgery. an act of simple justice to me, you will please lish the above and oblige Yours,
D. O'NEILL.
r Harrisburg correspondent did not mention the "junior editor of the Dispatch." Mr. ell seems to beg the whole question.

Important to National Banks.
e Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that "surplus" or "undivided" profits ld be treated and pay duty as capital, while to assure directed that the payment of es they be classed with deposits, the latter er, in order to harmonize the conflicting ngs and avoid the confusion created, has ified the requirements of his office, so as to e them conform to the decisions of the missioner, and shall hereafter be classed with capital in the payment of the for the last six months of 1865, and succ ing terms.
e duty on capital and deposits being at the e rate, the modifications affects only the onal banks that own bonds to an amount ter than their capital stock. Banks which not completed their returns for the last six ths may avail themselves of this modification.
A bank which has made returns and paid ts, and owns bonds in excess of its capital take the following course:
e bank may furnish a statement, certified e same manner as are the semi-annual rns, which shall show: First, the average unt of undivided profits on hand not invested with deposits in the semi-annual returns he six months preceding January 1st, 1866. the average amount of United States bonds in excess of its capital, on which it has paid or owed duty. e banks in cases where the semi-annual ty for the six months ending January 1866, has been completed, the duty paid, certificates of payment issued therefor, endeavor to correct those papers, so as to e them conform to the modification made in, would be attended with great incon nience. It is, therefore, suggested that any bank which a bank shall show to be due to it on account of this modification, shall be applied as payment to an equal extent of its duty to be paid by said bank for the next ing term, report of which will be made July, 1866.

STAGE STAMPS.—That grand bit of simplicity the adhesive stamp, has wrought quite a nation in postal matters. It has lived just a ter of a century, and has been copied by ost every nation of the globe. A year and a ago there were no fewer than 1,500 different ds of these stamps, and the number has been ly increased since. So long ago as the time ueen XIV., stamped or pre-paid envelopes e used to a small extent in Paris; but the an died out, and nothing further was done e matter until recent times. A few years e the introduction of the penny postage, Charles Knight proposed a stamped cover newspapers, and Dr. Gray suggested stamps repaying letters. When Rowland Hill's measure was set to work, opinions were ded whether prepayment by the well-defined ans of stamped letter paper, stamped enes, or stamped wafers, that should both and frank the letter. An embossed stamp autiful simplicity, was ultimately adopted, stamped envelopes and letter paper have r come very largely into use. The adhesive stamp was adopted in 1840—first black, then en, then red—and other colors being used for stamps of higher value. The colors esent used in England are six—red, blue, vermilion, lilac and green, for one, two, six, nine and twelve pence respectively. So derfully has this little contrivance been to facilitate postal matters, that adhesive age stamps are now used in almost all the ent nations of the world since the memorable imitation in 1848.—*Once a Week.*

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is bent on a rupture with the President of the United States. It is Andrew Johnson after the manner in journals of its class: he degrades himself s towards Abraham Lincoln. We all know that class of journals connived at an effort reat the renomination of Abraham Lin- and that they never supported his policy a cordially becoming loyal men. It is not ge, therefore, that when Andrew Johnson is to give force to the purest portion of the y adopted by Mr. Lincoln before his death, the *Gazette* should gleefully seek his embasement.
We repeat what we have already declared its contemporary, that the *Gazette* is the only essed Republican journal, assuming to be gan of that party in Pittsburgh, which engages in a sneaking opposition to the Presi-, and which allows itself to be betrayed into a use of Andrew Johnson. We say con- t that while this engaged, it does not represent the views of the loyal men and true Union ligiency of the party.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

HIGH WATER IN THE SCHUYLKILL.—The Schuylkill during Monday continued to get . Yesterday morning the water over the was five feet six inches deep. The ice, during the night, came down in great volume, and ded away about one hundred feet of the cap- of the crib of timber constructed to protect new dam. The wood thus removed, the water overflowed. For a time during the night, es looked equally along the river front. The ter of docks in the vicinity of Market street ge were under water, but the ice was no age done. All the movable property had to carried away by gangs of men kept busy ng the evening previous. Underneath the Chestnut street bridge, provided to support superstructure until all is complete, is a very nsive trestle work. This appeared as if it ld stand longer than the bridge itself, but it. The water at midnight began to fall, the danger was averted.—*Phila. Press,*

THE Providence *Journal* alludes to the President's address to the Virginia delegation as ows: We think that his words will command general approval of thoughtful men in all ions of the land. Disloyal men of course not be permitted to hold seats in Congress as Representatives or Senators.
but when "the States and their people shall be complied with the requirements of the ional Legislature," the President favors, as we all the resumption of their former relations. passage in which he expresses England's ndship and good sense of the great s of the people, and the necessity for mutual fidence between them, is worthy the pen of a statesman, and of the country, is in the President's best le.

It appears that Secretary Seward notified Sir Patrick Bruce and the Marquis de Montholon that Mr. Bancroft would make some very sharp suggestions to the nations which they respectively ide. The French Minister stayed away, ding dispatches to write, but the blunt British ister was glad that he was not afraid, and ressed his views in person. Of course, having been thus forewarned, he cannot complain.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Proposed Change in Election Laws.

Important Local Bills Presented.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 15, 1866.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham presented remonstrances of citizens of Reserve township against the repeal of the charter of the Spring Garden Plank Road Company.

Mr. Hall, from Committee on Judiciary General, reported as committed, a supplement to the election laws, disfranchising deserters.

Mr. Graham read in place an act to revise and amend the act incorporating the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, and to enable said Company to extend their road to Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hoge, an act relative to places of amusement in Venango county.

The nomination of Wien Forney, as State Librarian, was confirmed.

The Senate concurred in the joint resolution from the House to adjourn over from to-morrow until Tuesday, February 27th.

Mr. Bigham called up an act relating to the manner of voting at elections in certain counties of the Commonwealth, and moved to make the bill a general law. The act provides that voters shall vote for all the candidates on one slip or ticket. The bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bigham also called up the act authorizing certain counties to settle suits arising out of the subscription to railroad stocks. Passed finally. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Graham called up the act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Fruit House Association. Passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills passed the House: Public bills finally—A further supplement to an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, &c.; an act creating a new dis rict out of the counties of Mercer and Venango; an act to legalize the liquidation of judgments in foreign attachments. The House concurred in the Senate amendment to adjourn until Tuesday, the 27th.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Bremen.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

Reward for the Capture of Stevens.

FURTHER SEIZURES OF FENIAN ARMS.

Effect of Senator Chandler's Resolutions.

DISCUSSION OF THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS IN ITALY.

Spain and the Pope's Temporal Power.

Diplomatic Relations Between Spain and Peru Suspended.

OPERATIONS OF CHILIAN PRIVATEERS.

NEW YORK, February 15. The steamer Bremen, from Southampton, arrived this noon. She brings London and Liverpool dates of the 31st ult., three days later.

The London *Morning Gazette* says: The first reading of the Reform Bill will not be moved before Easter, and probably not before the reassembling of the House after the holidays.

The Government has issued another proclamation, offering one thousand three hundred pounds for the capture of Stevens.

Additional seizures of five hundred rifles and bayonets were made at Dunwalk.

The Intelligencer says Senator Chandler's motion was negatived in the Senate in reference to the Alabama claims and recall of the American Minister, had no effect on Change.

FRANCE.—The official Yellow Book, containing the Imperial Message, Senatus Consultum, Washington Cabinet on the Mexican question, has been published, together with a dispatch relative to the correspondence of Mr. Bigelow declining all official controversy upon the measures adopted by Maximilian, and declaring he did not receive Bigelow's communications on that subject as simple information, they being of no use. But intimating that if the United States should "Relying upon the equitable spirit of the American Cabinet, we expect from it the assurance that the American people will conform to the law of non-intervention, which they invoke against Europe, maintaining a strict unity with regard to Mexico."

ITALY.—The ministerial bill for the suppression of religious corporations has been distributed among the deputies. The revenues of thirty-seven convents are to be applied.

The Concordat will be revoked, and communications to the Pope be reduced. A portion will be conveyed to communes.

SPAIN.—The Ministry assented to the introduction of a bill in favor of the Pope's temporal power.

The Spanish Minister to Peru and Consul to Lima have left St. Nazeri.

Lima intelligence announces that diplomatic relations had been interrupted between Spain and Peru.

Several vessels bearing Chilian colors appeared off Valeo, Peru, and captured two shipping. They are supposed to be pirate under Chilian flags.

The details of the news by the steamship Bremen contain the following:

The cattle disease still increases in England.

The Dublin police believe that Stevens is concealed in that city or vicinity, and that his ultimate escape is impracticable.

The Royal engineers are engaged in examining the defenses of Spike Island, Cork.

Additional details of the Fenian Insurrection had reached England, but no new facts had been elicited. The new Governor had arrived, and everything was quiet. Stevens was virtually threw the whole management of affairs upon the Imperial Government.

The London *Times* thinks it may be taken for granted that the French occupation of Mexico will shortly cease, and says it would be a good thing if by the year 1867 all the French troops, Mexican territory evacuated, and this will not unprobably be the case.

The London *Herald* says one effect of the Fenian movement is to stop nearly all emigration from the disaffected portions of Ireland.

The *Journal du Hâvre* reports that the six battalions of the Legion Etrangere, of the French army, will remain in Mexico after the mass of the Corps Expeditionary shall have quitted the country, they having been lent to Maximilian for six years from 1862.

A pamphlet by his letters to Marquis de Montholon, published in the Yellow Book Drouyn de L'Huys says: "Now that there is a regular government in Mexico, the legitimate object of our expedition will be obtained. We are endeavoring, while satisfying our interests and our dignity, to make arrangements which will enable us to consider the mission of our army in Mexico as terminated."

In the sitting of the Berlin Chamber of Deputies, on January 29th, Count Bismark stated that the Government will take no part in discussions upon the Lauenburg question, the indemnity paid to Austria not having been taken from the public treasury.

The Czar has addressed the Governor of Warsaw, promulgating a series of educational measures in Poland. Superior and elementary schools are to be established for Poles, Greeks and Russians, while separate schools are established for Lithuanians. All scholars will be taught Polish and Russian history and language. Religious instructions will be entrusted to the secular clergy of each denomination.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—The cotton sales for two days were 21,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. Market dull, and quotations barely maintained.

FROM CHICAGO.

Busy cession of Railroad Communication —Trains Frozen Up near the City— Sleighs Sent to Relieve the Passengers—No Mails Received—Weather Intensely Cold.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, February 15.

The thermometer stood at 23° below zero at six o'clock this morning, and has ranged from 6° to 10° below all day. But one or two of the passenger trains due last evening have yet arrived, and several are frozen up within a dozen miles of the city, including the Pittsburgh train. Sleighs have been sent out to bring in the passengers. None of the trains due this morning have been heard from. No mails have been received to-day, and no freight or stock trains have arrived since yesterday morning. No trains left the city last night or this morning, and only two roads will endeavor to send out trains to-night. The snow is not very deep, but has drifted badly. The weather is intensely cold, with no signs of moderation.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.

Savings Bank at Liberty, Mo., Robbed by Bushwhackers—$72,000 Taken.

KANSAS CITY, February 15.—The bank at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, was robbed on Tuesday afternoon of seventy-two thousand dollars, under the following circumstances: Twelve men entered town about two o'clock, three of whom guarded the suburbs of the place, while nine went to the Clay County Savings Association, seven of whom guarded the outside of the building while the other two entered, and with cocked revolvers at the head of Mr. Baird, cashier, and son, forced them into the vault, and compelled them to deliver up to them all the money in the bank. As the robbers were leaving, Mr. Baird thrust his head out of the window and gave alarm. A boy named Woodson, who was in the alarm, and was shot five times and instantly killed. The robbers then mounted their horses and escaped.

A party of thirty citizens then started in pursuit. Fifty more followed yesterday, but at last accounts no capture had been made. The robbery divided the money at Mount Gilead Church, ten miles from Liberty, to enable them to scatter if necessary. Three of the robbers were recognized as notorious bush whackers during the war.

Highly Interesting.

Extensive Fire—Injunction Denied—The Race Between the Algonquin and Winooski—John Minor Botts Before the Reconstruction Committee—The Richmond Examiner—Fate of the Bankrupt Bill Doubtful—Examination of Gen. Coolbaugh—Damages Awarded—Reception to Gen. Grant Proposed—A Peter Funk Sent Up—Appointments—&c., &c.

NEW YORK, February 15.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A destructive fire this morning destroyed the City Assembly Rooms, the American Theatre, and several stores on Broadway. The loss is at least $200,000. The goods in the stores were mostly removed, so that the loss of the keepers will be slight. The building was owned by Edward Mathews, Esq. His loss will be nearly $150,000, on which there is an insurance of $80,000.

In addition to the American Theatre building the Continental Hotel adjoining was burned to-day. The losses are mainly covered by insurance in this city.

THE ALGONQUIN AND WINOOSKI.

The Winooski returned to the Navy Yard at 12:30 o'clock to-day. The race was abandoned last night on account of the storm on the Sound, when the Winooski had made three complete heats, and was just sixty-five miles ahead of the Algonquin, and running at the rate of two-and-a-half knots per hour. At three o'clock this morning both vessels started for New York, and in three hours the Winooski ran the Algonquin out of sight from her masthead. The Winooski worked beautifully, making two-and-a-half turns per minute, with thirty-five pounds of steam.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

The *Commercial's* special says: John Minor Botts has been examined before the Reconstruction Committee.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

H. R. Pollard has had an interview with the President, to endeavor to get permission to publish the Richmond *Examiner* again.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The fate of the Bankrupt Bill in the House is doubtful.

INJUNCTION DENIED.

The Superior Court of this city has denied the application in behalf of the female sufferers by the Mercer frauds for an injunction against the owners of the ship Continental. Messrs. Buck and Chittenden, the counsel, will take other steps for their relief.

GEORGE COOLBAUGH.

This morning, George Coolbaugh, who was arrested about a week since in St. Louis, on a charge of having defrauded Mr. Sieffin, proprietor of the Cortland Street House, of $1,900 for board, wines and borrowed monies, was brought before Justice Dowling for examination. After the reading of the affidavit by the clerk, the prisoner was committed for examination. The case is set down for examination to-day.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The *Post's* special says: The President has not yet signed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It is understood that the subject will be considered at the next meeting of the Cabinet.

APPOINTMENT.

The trustees of the National Bankers' Express Company have appointed C. P. Williams, of Albany, as General Superintendent, authorizing a call for twenty per cent. of the stock.

SPEED.

The average speed of the Winooski during the trial was twelve knots or fourteen statute miles per hour, and that of the Algonquin was nine and a half knots, or eleven statute miles, per hour.

DAMAGES.

Damages of two hundred dollars were recovered in court this afternoon against the Hudson River Railroad Company by a Mr. McDonald, for injuries received by carelessness or negligence on the part of the company's employees.

RECEPTION TO GEN. GRANT.

Preparations are being made for the reception of General Grant in this city during the present week. A procession on Broadway is proposed.

A PETER FUNK SENTENCED.

Lewis Richardson, the mock auctioneer, was today sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, for keeping a mock auction shop and defrauding a lady of $1,000.

MARY MADELINE SCOUT.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE SITUATION.

President Johnson is unquestionably annoyed at the accounts published almost every day of conversations which he said to have held with "a member of Congress," or "a distinguished hereabouts very much as "the reliable contraband" used to be during the war. These accounts are often imaginary, and are often invented by some enterprising telegraphic correspondent who is "short of copy," just as the overworked wife falls back upon an improvised repast when guests unexpectedly arrive. Other accounts are distributed with deliberate design by the M. C. who promulgates his recollections of them, for the purpose of bringing more into the views of the gentleman's constituents. But no faith should be put in any account of a conversation between the President and a member of Congress, unless that person gives it with his name. This is to be taken as a standing counterfeit.

Not that President Johnson cares to conceal his views. On the contrary, he has sought rather than avoided their publication, and he has replied at length to every delegation that has called upon him, always permitting stenographers to be present. In his opinion the Jacobins and other colored delegates merely indulged the call on Saturday, to make speeches and then retire, in order to give the country the idea that he agreed with them in all that they had said. But Johnson's object is to let the delegation to be thus caught, and he persisted in stating what his views are, while he listened to theirs.

Mr. Johnson's opinions on the questions of the day are known to visitors, not only to all those who elected him, *but he does not intend to change them.* He is also in the habit of giving accounts of them to be spread over the country without repudiating those fictions at an early day.

Per contra, Congress talks bravely, and on Saturday Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, arraigned the President in the House of Representatives in a ponderous speech, while he invoked his associates to see that a Senate bill, for the Tennessee, with fair outside, but big with pestilence and war, shall win its way within the House. A contest appears to be inevitable. The admission of the Tennessee delegation, or the strangling of the bill establishing universal suffrage in this District can avert it, *and save the public peace*, those points will be yielded, with other points equally important. Few members or friends of the representatives who talk bravely, know that their chances for re-election hang in the balance, and they have little heart for a struggle to come back. So says the correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser.*

President Washington worshipped in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Dr. Dorr, the present rector, in his most interesting commemorative sermon, alludes to the fact and gives the statement of an eye witness, that, when Washington entered, the congregation generally rose by him, and continued standing during the service. A poor lame woman was permitted to have a chair in the aisle, where she could see him at the door of the President's pew. When he and his family came up, she rose to make her obeisance to them, and hastened to remove her chair; but Washington usually put it aside, and then entering the pew after his family, and closing the door, he stood forward, and bowed to each face in its former place against the door, and motioned to the woman to take her seat. A simple act like this, the Doctor says, adds to the dignity of a man, and is the sure evidence of a kind heart dwelling in the bosom of a perfect Christian gentleman.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Unexpectedly to Congress, and certainly to all persons outside of Congress, the Reconstruction Committee reported a new amendment to the Constitution to-day. Whether the object of ratification will be obtained. We are endeavoring, while satisfying our interests and our dignity, to make arrangements which will enable us to consider the mission of our army in Mexico as terminated."

THE AMENDMENTS.

There is a growing feeling in Congress against further amendments to the Constitution, excepting the one first reported from the committee, and now before the Senate. Some of the Republican members of the committee, it understand, were opposed to this new proposition, on the ground of expediency; and it is doubtful if the report will receive the two-thirds vote in either branch of Congress.

SOUTHERN AUTHORS.—If it is true that the men who make a people's songs have more to do with shaping national destinies than the men who make the laws, the history of the book-writing class at the South ought to be especially interesting to us. We don't know that there is any pen in that sunny land powerful enough to cause the world much anxiety; but there are a few Southern authors whose fame is pretty well known, and we propose to tell our readers what has become of them. William Gilmore Simms, who was at the head of the poetical age of seven—that is, over half a century ago—and has not got through yet, and who, moreover, has published an alarming number of novels, remained during the war at his plantation near Midway, in the north part of South Carolina, until it was destroyed, together with his library, by Sherman's troops. When peace came he returned to Charleston, and found Northern publishers to recognize his services to American literature by presenting him with a set of his own books. We believe that some of the best of the New York booksellers compiled with the request. Paul Hamilton Hayne, who was the editor of the *Daily South Carolinian* of Charleston with the fire of his genius, John Reuben Cook, for a much shorter time, the refined style, is a brother of the late Philip P. Cooke, the poet, and nephew of Gen. John Pendleton Kennedy, of the U. S. army. Since the surrender of Lee he has lived in the valley of Virginia, writing a book for the New York *World*, one of his late articles being a gorgeous description of Wade Hampton's Plantation, and then retire, in order to give the country the idea that he agreed with them in all that they had said. But Johnson's object is to let the delegation to be thus caught, and he persisted in stating what his views are, while he listened to theirs.

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THE LATE PHILADELPHIA GHOST.

Wonderful Manifestations—The Ghost Caught in the Act of Astonishing the People of the Quaker City—The Ghost Makes a Confession, and is Committed to the House of Refuge, where it again Operates, &c.

The Eastern papers have been giving accounts of the mysteries and wonderful manifestations of spirits, &c., at the residence of Mr. George W. Mulford, Fifth street, Philadelphia. Whole pages of newspapers have been taken up with narrations of what the ghosts did, and the good people of Philadelphia have been much exercised over the performances of these ghosts, at the residence of the above named gentleman. It now appears that the whole excitement and mischief was caused by one Madeline Scout, the daughter of a respectable widow lady, who was taken into the family some four months ago. She is aged about fourteen, and came to the house with a most excellent recommendation. Her manner was pleasant, and her deportment so good that she won the affections of the whole Mulford family. The spiritual manifestations commenced in the house on the 1st of February. After the retiring of the family to bed, three loud knocks were heard, but it was passed by without much notice. On the next night, after the family had retired, many things were whirled about the room. Toward morning of that night the family became so much alarmed with these "spiritual manifestations" that they rose in a great state of excitement and fled down stairs. A step ladder was whirled at the last member of the family leaving the room, which Mr. Mulford says "caused the family to more than double quick it down stairs." They took refuge in the kitchen, but the spirits were there before them, for plates, dishes, tumblers, lamps, &c., flew about with great violence. These manifestations were continued at intervals. In the afternoon of Saturday, a state was whirled at one of the neighbors who was present in the room, and which caused the said neighbor to beat an exit from the house, frightened so near to death that he has not yet recovered. On Sunday, the fourth of February, the excitement still continued, and articles flew about the rooms more mysteriously than ever, and to the astonishment of the neighbors who began to collect in the house by dozens. On Monday an ink-stand was whirled at the head of one of the visitors, who, missing him, struck the wall and was broken into fragments.

Several persons who had no faith in ghosts had their suspicions aroused by some actions of the girl Madeline, and resolved to set a watch on her—believing that she was the controlling and actual ghost. Madeline, on discovering she were quiet all last week until Friday night, when they again commenced operations. The secret watcher jumped from her bed, and whirled a boot against the door. On Saturday she was seen throwing articles against a window pane with such force that the glass was broken. The cup was also thrown and broken into fragments. The watcher then charged Madeline with the trick, she stoutly and persistently denied up to Sunday evening, the 11th, that she had anything to do with the mischief with which she was charged.

On Sunday evening Mr. Mulford, being alone with the girl—charged her with doing all the mischief—and she wanted him to tell him the truth. He said, "your name is Mary Madeline, and you are a bad girl, and you must and shall seem to be possessed of at least some of them to do all this mischief; now, tell me all about it; you must confess and forsake the evil, if you expect to be forgiven."

At first she seemed reluctant, and finally commenced to tell him all about it. She had broken the dammed-up stream of diabolical mischief began to flow freely. She admitted that she had done all from first to last, and that something told her to do it; her hands would go without her consent. She said she was very sorry for what she had done, and to have given the family so much trouble.

She also made a full confession of her guilt:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 12, 1866.

I have lived with Mr. and Mrs. Mulford nearly four months; I came and remained with them of my own accord. During that time I have received anything but kind treatment from the family; it is the best home I ever had; I am very sorry for having told a lie to deceive them; I acknowledge myself guilty of all the mischief that may have been charged since February 1, 1866, in the house of Mr. Mulford. I make this confession of my own will and choice, and in the presence of the undersigned of these gentlemen. MARY MADELINE SCOUT.

S. H. BASSETT, Fifth and Carpenter streets.
WM. N. WILSON, 24 Christian street.
WM. BRENT, 1,000 Ridge avenue, street.
A. P. CLULEY, 945 South Fifth street.

Tuesday morning the girl was arraigned before Alderman Pottinger, in the Ninth Ward. She was charged by her mother with being incorrigibly vicious, and beyond her control.

The magistrate had a long interview with the girl, and gave her some excellent advice. She said that she had been instigated by no one to do as she did at the house of Mr. Mulford, but had been impelled to do so. She said she never heard anything about spiritualists, nor had she ever read anything about them, or any work about ghosts. She was not superstitious to the step-ladder manifestations, she said she had fixed the ladder in such a position that it would fall down at the slightest touch. She never admitted that if she should want to make a clock, she would be pleased to do it, she would so loosen the fastenings that any one of the things would come down without trouble.

The magistrate then committed the girl to the House of Refuge Madeline Scout under fifteen years of age, charged by her mother, Mary Ann Scout, with incorrigibility and vicious conduct, pretending to be possessed of the devil and smashing up things generally at the house of Mr. Mulford, and thereby causing a great excitement and public disturbance. Finally, the girl was sent to the House of Refuge.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The *Tribune's* Washington special, on Thursday nominated Bancroft, the historian, for Secretary of State, and on Wednesday the same correspondent announces him as a candidate for Collector of Customs at New York.

Within the past fortnight some five hundred Postoffices have been re-opened in the Southern States, and the work is still going forward.

The *Herald's* Havana letter of the 7th says: Mexican City papers contain full accounts of the seizure of Bagdad, and expresses the hope that the United State will make reparation, and thus remove the necessity of a declaration of war.

The United States Court of Claims, on Thursday, decided the case of Pierce vs. the United States, involving the legality of the Floyd acceptances. The opinion of the court is that these acceptances were issued without the authority of the law for a fraudulent purpose, and therefore the Government is not bound to pay them, although they are in the hands of bona fide holders. Over one million seven hundred thousand dollars are invested in this and other cases dependent upon the result of the above decision.

The special committee of the House on the proposed air line railroad to New York has now heard all opposing interests in person. The interest in favor of the road will now be heard. The committee is understood to favor the project.

On examination into the circumstances of the freedmen dependent on the Government for support, General Howard finds that a considerable number of them are entitled to pensions, back pay, and arrearages of bounty due to male relatives killed in the service. He has therefore organized a sub-bureau under Major Fowler, for examining and settling these claims.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 13th says:—Further Havana dates to the 9th, have been received. The steamer Louisiana, just arrived from France, en route to Vera Cruz, had a special communication from Napoleon to Maximilian on important business. Also, a Belgian General, who will inform Maximilian of the accession of Leopold II. to the Belgian throne. A City of Mexico dispatch dated January 27th says, The Republicans had gained a great success in the surrender to them of Rapadilla by the Liberal Generals Maureaz and Alatoz. The city acknowledged the empire. The principal officers can go abroad, if they wish. From Mazatlan and Senoia the news is unfavorable to the Imperialists. Corona holds all the mountain passes, and the Imperial forces are too small to break them. In Milhoacan the Liberals were defeated and driven. The latest City of Mexico dates say that news from Santiago and Monterey to January 15th, state that all the roads to Monterey are infested by guerrillas. A number of leading merchants have returned there and resumed business. Among them is the well-known Mr. Gutierrez de Vidaura, in Chihuahua. The Imperial authorities issued an order disarming the people except with special license. Maximilian has granted certain Mexican and European privileges for ten years to railroads. The Vera Cruz and Mexican road has received a subsidy of seventy-five years for a railroad from Puebla to the Pacific.

The Rev. Dr. Demorest, one of the leading clergymen of the Dutch Church, left a very eligible charge in Newark, to settle in Chicago. One of the main reasons given for leaving Newark was that he had ten years' labor, in the form of sermons, of which he was desirous of unloading himself, and these, packed carefully, like material, will take to itself wings. The car of the American Express Company, in which are the sermons and sermons, took fire and all were consumed.

Some time since a very mysterious robbery took place at the Park Bank, New York. Twenty thousand dollars in bonds were taken from the desk of the Cashier, and no clue could be had of them. Now it is said that the thief of the Southern bank was within the rail the morning the bonds were stolen. That man has since turned up, and has made a full confession. No one now doubts that he knew something of the missing bonds. It is a satisfaction that suspicion has been lifted from the Park Bank cashier.

The Vancouver *Register*, of December 30, in contradistinction to the received idea that the people of the Territory look upon Mercer's female emigration scheme as worse than nonsense, says $2,000 in gold had already been subscribed in Victoria, Vancouver, following the defeat of a special appropriation asked of the Legislature, and that "many more ladies have been shipped to the Territory would freely advance the entire sum rather than see the enterprise fail. The enterprise having been carried so far, we believe it ought to be carried through, and that the character of our Territory will suffer by its failure. That five hundred young ladies circumstanced can be provided for in the Territory and obtain good places there is no doubt, and whether that will be beneficial to them and the country of their adoption, we have no doubt."

A St. Louis paper describes a curious case of imaginary jurisdiction which was recently tried in that city at the Western House, on Broadway. Four mischievous young men, boarders at the house, took it into their heads to make a clandestine examination of the contents of a pack of cards belonging to a gentleman boarder, for the purpose of ascertaining what sort of goods he dealt in. In the pack they found a paper containing a ticket, which they could not decipher, but were anxious to ascertain what it was. One of them took a pinch of the powder, and after tasting it would be sure from the violent thirst he experienced a small quantity and declared it was alum. The second one thought it was soda. The fourth gulped down a mouthful, and declared it was starch. Being unable to agree, they made a close examination of the packing in search of said punishments, and the vessel on board which the powder was received to be carried away shall be forfeited to the United States.

The Deficiency Bill.

The House spent the day on the deficiency appropriation bill, without concluding it. Among items appropriated are $50,000 for repairing the Custom House, at Dubuque, Iowa; one appropriating $30,000 for the funeral expenses of Abraham Lincoln, and forty-six thousand dollars for repairing and refurnishing the President's House.

Mr. Stevens said that although the President desired to have it re-furnished in the most economical manner, it would take this amount in addition to the thirty thousand dollars already appropriated. He hoped that the old and nearly every useful article, including bedding, furniture, the gold spoons bought in Van Buren's time, as well as ornaments, had been removed from the White House by irresponsible parties during the six weeks succeeding the death of Mr. Lincoln.

The Reconstruction Committee

Had an important session this morning. The sub-Committee, who have been taking testimony touching the condition of affairs in Tennessee, submitted their report, which was more favorable than otherwise. The Committee discussed the question of admitting the representatives of Tennessee, but came to no decided conclusion. The Committee will meet again this afternoon.

A Passage Between Sumner and Lane.

Quite a passage of words occurred between Mr. Lane, of Kansas, and Mr. Sumner on the Colorado question. Mr. Lane said it only involved the enfranchisement of a hundred negroes. Mr Sumner was astonished to hear it so lightly spoken of by his friend from Kansas, who in turn pitched at Mr. Sumner for impugning the motives of Congress in which he had spent eleven years of his life.

Reconstruction.

City Commercial

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1866.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congress will be the mainspring of public interest in all parts of the country, for some months to come. Not only will the financial and political questions of the day be discussed, but the various interests of local industry, manufactures and agricultural resources, will be brought forward, and legislation for every one of them, clearly and boldly advocated. To secure additional subscribers would be both desirable and profitable to us, as we propose to make the paper more valuable than ever.

Letters containing remittances should be addressed to the publisher of the newspaper or printing office, and not to the individual connected with the office. Letters not containing money should be addressed to the Editor.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL CONSPIRACY.

Our domestic conflict has closed. The original and principal party in the insurrection is subdued, and is measurably quiet and obedient to the Government. But many of the foreign aiders and abettors of the rebellion are not only politically disappointed in the issue, but are likewise heavy losers financially. They persist in their hostility to the government of the United States, directing their measures to any point which they imagine most open to their attacks.

The State Department has evidence, it is said, of the most decisive kind, that an extensive and powerful conspiracy has been formed, in Canada and Europe, for the purpose of destroying confidence in our Government Securities, and thereby prostrating all the commercial interests of the country. The principal agent in Canada is a man named VERNON, who is about publishing a book, the title page of which is as follows: "Repudiation of the National debt Inevitable—Impossible to Pay the Interest and Support the Government —The Farmer, Artisan and Laborer Slaves to Shoddy and Wall Street." This is in possession of the Department. The author is in correspondence with the Rothschilds, and other leading bankers of Europe are said to be concerned in the scheme. Earl RUSSELL, *The Times*, continental houses, and French journals have been addressed on the same subject. The evidence shows conclusively the reality and nature of the conspiracy.

All this appears perfectly natural as a sequence to the interest of European aristocracies in the rebellion and their sad disappointment at its termination. Many of them lost heavily by their investments in the confederacy, and are working their wits in divers ways to retrieve their losses. But there are other and deeper reasons. The idea of Lord PALMERSTON, which he wished to make the basis of a policy, if he did not actually and covertly do it, that the *United States was too great and powerful a nation*, is not now an impossibility in European estimation by our triumph over the rebellion. The new exhibition of power imparted an additional and thrilling interest to that idea. And those distant and distrustful people, not understanding the republican notion of the legitimate and peaceful uses of power, are now reconnoitering our position to discover a point of attack. And they have come to the conclusion that the finances offer the only vulnerable part of the terrible giant. Like many other conspiracies, however, this has been discovered in time to escape the danger it threatened.

The first step towards entire safety from this financial combination is, to adopt speedily such a policy as will prevent our securities from going abroad, unless it be in exchange for money, and that at fair prices. An indefinite exchange of them for foreign goods will be just what the enemies of the country most desire, as it tends to depreciate them in the foreign market with abundance, and it also raises through the goods given in exchange a competition ruinous to American manufactures. A foreign loan is not a popular measure to the American people, if it can be conveniently avoided. But it is infinitely better than the present style of foreign trading. This is throwing ourselves into debt to foreigners for what we really do not need or what we could make ourselves. A loan would bring us money which we do need.

A second means of protection is, the maintenance of the unity and strength of the Republican party. The salvation of the country depends as much on this now as it did during the war. The array of parties at home and abroad is substantially the same as it was then. The contest is, indeed, transferred from the battle field to the treasury, but it is the same. The change of administration in the Government, from republican to democratic hands, would be exactly in accord with the conspiracy referred to, producing a financial crisis, the repudiation of the public debt and the utter and hopeless prostration of all manufacturing interests in this country, to the infinite joy and profit of all in England. The continuance of the republican ascendency and the adoption of an American financial policy are our means of safety.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LOYAL PEOPLE.

The present condition of the country is such as requires united and concerted action in order to properly solve the solemn questions of the day. When President JOHNSON gave publicity to the policy upon which he intended to administer the government, he was sustained without qualification by the great masses of the people. Since then he has given utterance to the same general views, and thus far has done nothing to cause his fidelity to be distrusted. While the people then confided in him and trusted in the wisdom of his policy, there appears to be no reason as yet why that confidence and trust should be withdrawn. It is something of an unpleasant fact, however, that there are a few individuals in the country who have all their lives been afflicted with chronic obstinacy, not to call it by a harsher name, who have launched their envenomed darts against the President, his policy and the great Union party by whom he is sustained, just as they did against his lamented predecessor. That the DON QUIXOTES have their SANCHO PANZAS, is true. When one of them makes a "great" speech in denunciation of the President, some dilapidated newspaper in his interest must the next day write the President down a "dictator." By this means public sentiment in Congress and out of it is sought to be moulded in opposition to the President, and to some extent probably the disorganizing effort is meeting with success.

The reason assigned for branding the President as a dictator, is that he is attempting to coerce Congress, and there the argument fails. Nothing is adduced to show in what manner this coercion is attempted. The bare fact announced on the poorest authority is all that the charge has to rest upon. The relinglides in the President's policy always has been, and still is, that positions and power in the Government can be held and exercised only by men who are loyal to the Constitution and the Union. If there be any in the North who have to be coerced upon this point we are decidedly in favor of having the coercion applied without any delay. We coerced the people of the South upon that idea, and "as we swing around the circle of the Union, with a fixed and unalterable determination to stand by it," we should coerce all who stand in need of the same discipline.

Those who denounce the President are endeavoring by misrepresentation to draw the people to their support. They allege that he has broken faith with the party that elected him and that fought down the rebellion, notwithstanding the fact that his last speech is identical with all his previous declarations, and that there is no change in him either in principle or action. They are constant in their efforts to show that he intends to do this, that and the other thing, contrary to the majority in Congress, although no such charge has yet been verified. They endeavor to make their own peculiar and prejudiced ideas the only true test upon the questions of the day, and forcing them upon the Union party they argue therefrom that the President differs from his party. When the matter is regarded in its true light it appears that the President is in general harmony and accord with his party, and that those who denounce him differ from and oppose the party.

The inquiry as to what is the motive for opposing the President is a very natural one. We do not pretend to be able to answer it. There may be something in the fact that the leaders in this movement have all their lives been identified with insignificant factions, and cannot now exist in any other atmosphere. If it really be their purpose to estrange the Union party from the President, and to drive him to affiliation with those whose loyalty has not hitherto been sufficiently sincere, the result, if successful, will be deplorable. In the fundamental idea of the President's policy, as often announced by him, that loyalty to the Constitution and the Union must be the unalterable qualification for place and power in the Government, is there perfect safety. No reasonable man can object to it—it can be objected to only by men who are unreasonable and dangerous in their character. The work of restoration is both difficult and delicate, and of all the methods yet suggested, we believe the President's to be the safest, surest and most practicable. We have an abiding confidence that when he is satisfied that his policy will not remedy existing evils he will adopt a new one, and that he will spare no effort nor lose any opportunity to secure for all time all the results of the war that the most loyal and sincere can insist upon.

ONE OF THE HAMMERS STOPPED.

The suppression, by a military order, said to emanate from Lieutenant General GRANT, of the Richmond *Examiner*, has more than ordinary significance. It is no doubt disgust the Legislative Committee even more than the President's speech, when he told them that loyal men only would be permitted to take part in public affairs. The order is a quick exemplification of the President's determination to suppress disloyalty and to live up to the rule set forth to the committee. This committee came to protest,—before they reached their homes they found their organ suppressed. No paper in the country has done so much to embarrass the Union cause as the *Examiner*, and it was a consistent act to suppress it. Two kinds of people may draw an inference from it—the Richmond committee and "the counterpart" wherever they exist.

IT is among the *on dits* at Harrisburg that several Democratic members of the Legislature, acting as a committee, recently paid a visit to ANDREW JOHNSON, at the White House. It was a wooing expedition, after the order of the democratic persuasion. The President, however, was not favorably inclined. While he was glad to see the gentlemen as private individuals, he could not recognize them as a democratic committee. It gave him pleasure to know that his course had secured the approbation of his fellow-citizens, but he gave the gentlemen to understand that to them, as democrats, he had nothing in particular to say. Probably Mr. JOHNSON retains a recollection of the treatment he received in Harrisburg at the hands of Senator WALLACE, now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, when he was on his way to Washington, earnestly engaged in the work of saving the nation from the rebels, who derived no small degree of support from the sympathizers in Harrisburg. Possibly he recognized among the committee in his presence certain gentlemen who were conspicuous in insulting him then. Rumor says the committee returned home by the shortest route, and have maintained a strict silence about the matter.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.—There is a story of a drunken man who, on his way home late at night, was heard muttering to himself that if the door was locked there would be a fight, and if it was not locked there would be a fight, and if there was no fight he would make a fight. Young men of untried bravery, on entering the army, are for a conflict, and often talk of themselves as spoiling for a fight, until they have once had the privilege, which they never want again. But no such predilection for a fight has ever been seen, as some of the members of Congress and of the press have exhibited for the last few weeks. They seem to be as keenly set for a quarrel with the President as the effete democracy are to hang on to his skirts, notwithstanding the snubbing and shaking that he has given them. This persistent effort for a fight on the one hand, and this obtrusive, patronising air on the other, are equally offensive to the patriotism and good taste of the country, and are treated alike by the President with the same dignified indifference.

LIKE PEOPLE LIKE PRIEST.—While such journals as the majority of those issued in Richmond sway the public opinion of Virginia, there is not much likelihood of the people being any more attached to the Government than they are obliged to be. There is always a sympathy between the press and the people—the ability of the former constraining the popular concurrence, or the patronage of the latter securing a servile echo of the popular opinions. To whichsoever the prevailing sentiment in Virginia is due, it is evident from the tone and utterances of the Richmond papers, except the *Republic*, that there is considerable room for growth and increase in the loyalty of the State.

IN the Senate three days since, Senator HENDERSON stated positively that President JOHNSON meant Senator SUMNER and others like him, who kept hammering the Union from extreme ground, outside of the majority in Congress. No doubt this is the true interpretation, and it exhibits the President's disrelish for attempts to break up the party with which he is identified.

RENTS COMING DOWN.—In New York rents begin to decline, and it is believed that they will yet approach to the point of reason. In other cities, it is said, there has been a similar giving way. In Pittsburgh, we perceive, there are more offers of tenements to rent than at any previous time. Within the last week houses have fallen from six hundred to five hundred dollars, and are still without takers.

John D. Hurlburt, a farmer of Ridgefield, Conn., visited a menagerie at Danbury, a few days since, and put his hand upon a lion, supposing it could be done with safety. The animal caught his wrist in his mouth, and inflicted a severe wound, though by good fortune the man succeeded in saving his hand from being crushed by the lion's teeth.

Among the enterprises on foot to develope the resources of Missouri, is the formation of a company with $100,000 capital to develop the salt deposits of Saline county. Eight hundred acres of land have been bought in that county having five splendid salt springs—the surface water of which contains 3.24 per cent of pure salt. On this land coal also abounds, and the soil is of the best in the State.

FEMALE LECTURERS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

[illegible] FOR THE EDITOR.

Now that is all very well for the males, but how about the females? Men have *suspenders*, but women do not wear breeches, and have no need of suspenders. They wear hoopskirts. Why should wear hoopskirts and not breeches, I cannot imagine, there could be no reason for a custom so universal as a distinct and marked difference of costume of the sexes. If not in *nature*, where did this difference originate. Upon this radical difference in the character, shape, utility, and appropriate beauty in the costumes of men and women I think hangs on *is* suspended, the gist of the whole controversy. You, Mr. Editor, have caused a halt, wisely, no doubt. You have asked discussion to "suspend, for a time at least." Very well, if the women are to suspend, how is the suspension to be arranged? Surely you would not be so ungallant as to ask them to suspend talking; or to be suspended by their skirts; for the latter would upset all the feminine arguments, and you would be giving an unjust advantage. Men should stand in the meanwhile, during this suggested suspension, do not for a moment suppose that I am taking an underhanded method of getting into the argument between the men on one side and the women on the other; supposing that there are any such parties. No, I seek for nothing of the sort. I merely wish to suggest, very humbly, for the consideration of both or all parties to the discussion, that when they have settled which costume is to be the text. What is, or what ought to be the text in a discussion as to the limits of the pursuits of men and women respectively? *I* think it is all suspended upon the *dress*; whilst some of the writers allege that it is upon the address. Whatever is in accordance with the beautiful and appropriate dress of women, they may do; and men may not do whatever is not in harmony with *their* dress. Dress is not a thing of yesterday; it is coeval with a few days after the creation; and we can scarcely doubt that the respective dresses of Adam and Eve, although *the material* was the same, were differently cut out—one perhaps more *bias* than the other; or whatever is the *fitting* term; each suited to their (our) respective *natures*. If there had been no real, essential, universal difference in the characteristics of the sexes, there would have been *no occasion* for the different form of the dresses in the case of Adam and Eve. I assert that this difference began at that early day, and I call on those who deny this, to *prove* what they say. I contend that the *dress* covers the whole ground; and that when the subject is again resumed, the several disputants may with renewed vigor, give zest to the arguments by making *dress* the main theme. A *lecture* or two, here or there, more or less, is a matter of comparatively little moment in any case. I hears lectures at night not a word of which he recollects in the morning; even lectures from pretty lips, not very old, sometimes. How are you going to regulate female lectures? All we (I am reluctantly compelled to say) can maintain that I have not the honor to be a woman, men can do in the premises is to see whether the lectures are in harmony with the dress. That's the true criterion, you may depend, Mr. Editor, but it is not likely to be decided in any legislative enactment, comparatively modern mode of appealing to numbers in behalf of some subject of theory. It is that *every act* of a woman should harmonize with her dress, and that every act of a man should harmonize with his dress. It is an old, exploded idea that the dress should follow the characteristics of the man, or woman, whereas *they* must follow, and stick to the dress. The dress is the text; and the texture and style of the dress must show the true characteristics of the man or woman. It might be argued that some savage nations have very little dress of any sort. In reply to this it might be said, that probably they have just as little address, and would not get a lecture, even of the plainest sort. But even savages have ever so little, they have *some* dress, with variety of form to distinguish between the sexes. And among the most savage nations, if not in all, the females have a shell fan to keep off the avocations of the men and women bear relation to their respective different addresses.

Women can't, Mr. Editor, fight, because they do not wear ball room or modern street dresses trailing after them. They have sundry reels in the once flowing garment, and their *understandings* are quite masculine, in accordance with their masculine costume, although they indeed do nothing that is not actually in accordance with the style.

Now, when men go to fight, the regulars who understand it scientifically, strip to the buff before they begin, and when they are done with they put on their clothes. Whereas women, when *they* fight, begin in full dress, and sometimes when they are through—I mean real plucky ones—they have stripped each other naked. Does not this afford a positive proof of the radical difference in the *nature* of the sexes, and also indirectly go to show the progress that all hangs upon dress? Is suspended thus?

Of late years it is true that women have commenced fighting after the fashion of men more than they did in the time of Adam and Eve. Eve never wore a hat, or a riding coat, or a vest, or put on skates. But the true question may be that she never saw such things. Now it will be observed when the matter is probed to the very bottom, that women always have had, and always must have a right to do whatever they please that is in accordance with the dress they wear at the time; and furthermore that they ought to have the right to wear any dress they please. But when they put on the dress of a man, they must act like a man—they must put on the manly sentiments. The fault of many women in punishing them for wearing men's dresses. What moral right has man to prescribe *dress* to a woman? He has no more right to do it than he has to prescribe the address of a woman.

Is it not true that a man or a woman can show out the mind through the dress? If a girl feels manly, why may she not appropriately wear the manly dress—and *vice versa* of a man if he feels womanly? Dress is everything. Thus Shakespeare says that "man, dressed in a little brief authority," "plays fantastic tricks." So woman dressed in the habiliments of her sex, may also play wise played fantastic tricks; but who is to deny her *right* to play tricks?

If these ideas be not of an important matter, it may also be important that neither sex should act in any manner inconsistent with their dress. What they may do in private, the public have nothing to do with.

Hereafter, then, when I hear a man lecture, the first thing I shall ask myself will be, is his lecture in *harmony* with his *dress*? and why not the same with a woman?

If a woman undertakes to lecture in a manly style, all I have to say is to note her dress, and if the two things are harmonious, is not that the end of argument? It is all right. There may be a question of taste, or propriety, in either or both will find a solution as above.

The acts of human beings are accumulative—one layer upon another—and the dresses of human beings much the same, Adam or Eve had not much more than a fig leaf or two to begin about, and needed no more than a fig leaf or two for their dresses. All was beautiful harmony—nature's grand law. The human mind is by no greater now than it was in the days of Adam, but time, in the order of Providence, has filled it with images arising through centuries of active life, and now men and women are constantly contemplating many things that Adam and Eve could not contemplate; not on account of any difference in quality of mind, but because the various images had not yet arisen in the world. If one of Adam's daughters had talked of going out to lecture, in the land of Cain, for instance, Adam could not have understood the meaning of it, for it is to be presumed, he did in those good old days eat the quiet candle lecture had no being.

But gradually as ideas have accumulated in the world, new ways of giving vent to them have sprung up; and thus *lectures* have become a sort of safety-valve to prevent some people, both male and female from bursting. To confine any of these might not be safe. Let them speak, Mr. Editor; only watch, and apply the fruit to the touchstone, *dress*. If their dress corresponds to their thoughts, all will be right. Besides, some one says: "If she will, she will; you may depend on't; and if she won't, she won't; so there's an end on't."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS MAN.

Congressman Hooper Opens the Wrong Letter.

A Washington correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat*, tells the following: I want to tell you a good joke upon one of the best men in the House. Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Mass., is well known for his ample fortune, cultivation, and large benevolence. He is one of the most punctilious and careful gentlemen of the old school, who honor this generation by their fastidious politeness. There is another member of the House. This is the delegate from Utah, a very quiet, well bred gentleman. It often happened that papers, letters and telegrams intended for the latter go to the former. This is especially true when the Indians are omitted. Mr. Hooper is greatly annoyed by these mistakes. It is very perplexing to him to receive some of courtesy upon another man's missive, even unintentionally. A day or two since, a dispatch was handed him addressed Mr. Hooper, House of Representatives. Opening it, he was observed to refold it hastily and look about the House with a most perplexing air. Judy Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, espied the next seat. Turning to him, Mr. Hooper asked, in a vexed tone, as he unconsciously again unfolded the dispatch, "What shall I do, Jenckes?" Here I have been opening another man's dispatch. The Rhode Islander read, as he leaned over, the following, bearing date "Salt Lake City—Mr. Hooper: The oyster we sent you per Express, is tainted. Shall we send the same sent the story creates as it goes circulating over the House. The Mormon brother must be doubly vexed at the mistake, and the unmistakable fastening upon him of that which is a crime at statute law. The Utah lawyer took on the latter was of the combination pattern. For a moment, of course, the removal of the key prevented the thieves from fitting a new key to it; unless they happened to do so accidentally. Baffled at this point, they determined to resort to gunpowder, and as the period of the equinoctial gales was approaching. They fixed the time for the attempt during some blustering, stormy night. A man slept in an adjoining building at a distance, in a perfect line, of only some seven feet, and the explosion under ordinary circumstances would, it was apprehended, be sufficient to awaken him and create an alarm. Hence they determined not only to choose a windy night, but to wrap the disturbing noise of the explosion in a mass of blankets, leave the vault door slightly ajar and over the window pane an inch—all with a hope, expectation that the explosion would pass off without any heavy shock. It so happened that the equinoctial gales were announced by the almanac any storm, and the weather remained dry and calm, so they were compelled to resort to some other plans. They then "spotted" the janitor's habits, and found that the bank was tenantless for a space of nearly two hours every day, and, in the afternoon, when he went home to dinner. Accordingly, on the 25th of September they lay in wait near the bank with a horse and wagon, and after the cashier had gone out one and been bobbed up and down the street door, but had hardly done so when he was accosted by a little girl, who inquired for Mr. Cheney, and described Mr. Eldred as one that he had gone to dinner, and would be back at two o'clock. Entering, he locked the street door on the inside and went up stairs. A man subsequently came to the front door and knocked and rapped for some time, but was either unheard by the party in the basement of his operations. His accomplices in the wagon, a few doors down the street, were watching all this, and for a time feared that the attempt was detected. The one in the building after gaining the bank apartment, found the key in the vault as left by the paying teller, who unfortunately had omitted to remove the index, and the lock was consequently at the mercy of the interloper. Had the index been set, they never would have been successful without a knowledge of the combination thereby to move the index back. The work of plundering commenced. The contents of the safe were thoroughly overhauled, and all the bonds were gathered together, when the thief, who had been half an hour in the building, took his departure, locking all the doors behind him except the street door, passed out into the town, and out into the country a distance of a few miles, where he was met by his confederates, who had taken another route with the wagon, when all drove to Farmingham, whence their adventures are already recorded.

A passenger who was on the steamer Miami, recently lost in the Mississippi river, was informed that just before the accident the water was so low in the boiler that it was literally at a white heat, and then the engineer, instead of "blowing off" and allowing it to cool, let on cold water, and this horrible tragedy was the result.

REMARKABLE BANK ROBBERY.

[illegible] Bank Over a Hundred Miles—The Strong Box in the Vault Bodies Thus Efforts—An Accident Surrenders Them the Treasure at Last—The Detectives in Pursuit for Four Months, &c., &c.

The Concord National Bank, of Concord, Massachusetts, was robbed in broad daylight on the 20th of September, 1865, during the absence of the Cashier at dinner. The amount abstracted was three hundred and [illegible] United States [illegible] and [illegible] which embraced a large quantity of the deposits of a Savings Bank, so that the loss not only fell upon the Concord Bank, but upon hundreds of people whose hard-earned savings had been deposited in it for security. The thorough manner in which the robbery was effected, and the ingenuity which its executors displayed in planning and carrying out their designs, exhibit a degree of science on their part scarcely paralleling in the annals of crime. Great, however, as was the skill displayed by the thieves, the efforts of the detective force in ferreting out one of the criminals and discovering a large portion of the abstracted funds are invested with no less interest. In fact, the circumstances attending both the robbery and the detection of one of its perpetrators are highly tinged with romance, and form a most absorbing chapter in the history of crime.

The Boston Chief of Police, Col. Kurtz, and detectives Heath, Jones and Hunt, of the same city, together with Chief Detective John S. Young, and detectives Elder, McCord, Reedford and Rohr, of the Capital Department, of New York, all skillful men in tracing out the whereabouts of criminals, were at once committed, and several interviews were had between them and the bank officers. At one of them Captain Fourdan, after hearing the facts of the case correctly detailed, said he believed that one of the guilty parties was known to the police, and lived at Framingham, Mass., but his name is suppressed for the present. The result has verified the truth of the Captain's suspicion. Detective Hunt was dispatched at once to that city but the bird had flown. It was reasonably supposed that the suspected person had an agent in New York, and Captain Jourdan believed he could name the man. A certain party was so named, and for two months detectives Elder and Hunt watched him day and night, and every twenty-four hours a complete record of his movements was furnished Captain Jourdan. On the 15th of January he was arrested and taken to the Sixth Ward Station House. Here he was requested to reveal the whereabouts of the first suspected party who had fled from Framingham, Massachusetts. On arrested individual had become entirely unnerved, wept bitterly on his knees and swore that he did not know where he was. A search of his person revealed his possession of one thousand dollars in newly executed counterfeit twenty-five cent notes—the cause, he supposed, of his arrest, and the cause of his sudden dejection. The acknowledgment of their main purpose now seemed as distant as ever.

The detectives were consulted and now implored to be set at liberty and promised to assist in the pursuit. Judge Downing, District Attorney of Boston, and Assistant United States District Attorney Courtney were consecutively consulted. It was finally decided to offer his liberation against him, and he was admitted to bail on the condition of future good behavior on his part and on promising that he would do what he could in the work of ferreting out the object of their pursuit.

The officers were still of the opinion that the latter still had an agent in New York city, and that their new clew would lead to the detection of that agent. The latter soon discovered a man who agreed to furnish them with twenty thousand dollars worth of bonds at seventy-five per cent. of their par value. The man promised to deliver what he could by Sunday morning, Jan. 21, and at a place agreed upon. Meanwhile the man said he would like to leave some money in his friend's care, and handed over to him a package done up in tin foil. The parties separated, a deteciive, however, following the agent as far as Philadelphia, where he lost sight of him accidentally. The friend, on going to the station house, opened the package in tin foil, and found it to contain two thousand four hundred and thirty dollars in notes of the old issue of the bank, a portion of the proceeds of the stolen funds. Here at length was the first tangible proof that the detectives were on the right track. The interval to Sunday, the 21st inst., passed without any further developments. On the morning of the 22d inst. they were joined by a true to his word, made his appearance in New York, and while *en route* to the rendezvous, was audibly seized by the officers, who, in addition to close carriage and driven to the Sixth precinct station house, where he was searched, and twelve thousand dollars in government securities found upon his person. The officers looked over the list of stolen bonds, and found them all right, but were surprised to find that the number of bonds taken from the private owner were not on the list.

The bank officers were consulted, and they examined the bonds, but could not identify them as belonging to them. Detective Elder next took them to Mr. Van Dyke, at the Sub-Treasury office, whose experts at once proceeded to discover anything wrong, and gave it as their opinion that the securities were genuine. The bonds were next shown to the American Bank Note Company, but the experts there were also of the opinion that detection on such a large scale in the figures. The officers still believed that the numbers were forged; but, as it was impossible to detect the fact immediately, and as the prisoner was entitled to a discharge from custody if no complaint was sustained against him, it was necessary to adopt some immediate strategy. Accordingly a plan was arranged and carried out as follows: The prisoner was given a package in tin foil once more, and while the agent was seated in the private office of Captain Jourdan, in the station house, his friend was brought in, apparently a prisoner also. On examining the bundle of notes, of course the package of bank notes originally given to him by the agent was found. The agent during the examination maintained a most wonderful coolness, and smoked a cigar with undisturbed equanimity, even when the package was produced.

Both prisoners were then remanded to a cell in the station house with the hope that the agent would unbosom himself to his pseudo-confederate and disclose some clew to the whereabouts of the supposed principal. The ruse working both were again brought together in the private plans. They then "spotted" the janitor's habits, and found that the bank was tenantless for a space of nearly two hours every day, and, in the afternoon, when he went home to dinner. Accordingly, on the 25th of September they lay in wait near the bank with a horse and wagon, and after the cashier had gone out one and been bobbed up and down the street door, but had hardly done so when he was accosted by a little girl, who inquired for Mr. Cheney, and described Mr. Eldred as one that he had gone to dinner, and would be back at two o'clock. Entering, he locked the street door on the inside and went up stairs. A man subsequently came to the front door and knocked and rapped for some time, but was either unheard by the party in the basement of his operations. His accomplices in the wagon, a few doors down the street, were watching all this, and for a time feared that the attempt was detected. The one in the building after gaining the bank apartment, found the key in the vault as left by the paying teller, who unfortunately had omitted to remove the index, and the lock was consequently at the mercy of the interloper. Had the index been set, they never would have been successful without a knowledge of the combination thereby to move the index back. The work of plundering commenced. The contents of the safe were thoroughly overhauled, and all the bonds were gathered together, when the thief, who had been half an hour in the building, took his departure, locking all the doors behind him except the street door, passed out into the town, and out into the country a distance of a few miles, where he was met by his confederates, who had taken another route with the wagon, when all drove to Farmingham, whence their adventures are already recorded.

MISSISSIPPI PLANTATIONS BOUGHT BY BOSTON MEN.—The Secretary of the American Land Company and Agency, Gen Wm. L. Bart, who is now in Mississippi on a tour of observation, as well as other business of the company, writes that several of the largest and finest plantations in the vicinity of Jackson, have been purchased by Boston men, for their land company, and that they are highly gratified by the state of affairs there.

The Freedmen, he says, are universally working; and the disposition of the inhabitants toward the new comers was exceedingly friendly. The land is fertile, and offers large and profitable investments, whether for present occupancy or with a view to an advantageous sale, to interest there at once.

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] of the United States Army at [illegible] has ordered the [illegible] consisting of 5,000 men [illegible] Alton's branch [illegible] Government [illegible] alteration does not [illegible] interference or affect the [illegible] discharge of eligible [illegible] This weapon has not been examined by a Government commission, but it is generally believed that it will be adopted by the Department.

A young man and a young woman in Berkshire county, Mass., went to a clergyman to be married the other day, and stood up to have the ceremony performed, when the inquiry was made by the expectant bride, if the young man would agree to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. This he declined to do, and the parties were, consequently, not married. The girl may think herself lucky, but most men would have given a promise under the circumstances, even though they might break it afterward.

In 1850, a Mr. Garner, living near Auburn was sent to the State prison for forgery. He served out his time, and when he came out, his wife, deeming him guilty, refused to receive him. He went to Pennsylvania, and married a young wife. A few weeks ago, a man on his death-bed confessed to the crime for which Garner suffered; the first wife repented of her conduct, hunted him up, and confessed her cruelty; a reconciliation was effected. The second wife voluntarily gave up her claim. The first wife and her husband, and the second is liberally endowed.

An exchange has the following hint to housewives: "We have used a wire clothes line for over five years. It has not been housed at all, and is just as good as ever. It does not injure the clothes a bit. It is an old telegraph wire about a quarter of an inch in diameter and is "galvanized," that is, coated with zinc. The wire was a present, and we do not know what it cost, but I can assure you that it will pay every body to get one."

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of New York, is reported a sufferer by the wreck of the Hamlet, to the extent of $75,000. The amount was wholly upon the cargo.

The *Press and Times* says that Banksville, the centre of the oil regions on the Cumberland, is becoming very populous, and that stores, dwellings and drinking saloons are springing up, and it has all the features of a California gold town. The Tennessee and Cumberland Oil and Mining Co., have struck a fine vein of oil, consisting of oil as thick as syrup. It is used here for the lubricating of machinery.

At least a thousand persons have perished in the storms of the sea off the English coast within the brief space of the last few weeks.

PERSONAL.

—Rogers, the American sculptor, is now engaged on a new statuette, entitled "Uncle Ned's School." It represents a venerable colored gentleman, whose legitimate profession is that of a boot-black, engaged in teaching a bright looking black girl the alphabet. The exceedingly wise expression in the old darkey's face, the learned wink he throws over the forehead, and his self-complacency which he shows are wonderfully suggestive and characteristic. He has crossed his legs, and has the brush in the right boot in which his left arm is thrust, while he holds the brush in his right hand, to explain a difficult letter to the slim, hoopless girl, who stands with downcast eyes and open book resting upon the cupboard within which the old man keeps his tools of trade, beside him. The old fellow himself, with patched trousers and shoeless feet, is seated on the top of the cupboard, with one foot just touching the ground, and the other raised a short distance above it. Leaning against the cupboard, and half lying on earth is a little black boy, with dog-eared book resting beside him, engaged in the laudable occupation of tickling with his fingers, the bottom of Uncle "Ned's" lifted foot. The old darkey is too much engaged at the moment with his studious scholar to pay attention to what the idle one is doing; but we feel a certain conviction that when he is through with "Miss Nancy," the shoe brush which he holds will form an effective acquaintance with the boy's head. The humor displayed in this group is excellent, and the story is forcibly told.

—Bishop Fitzpatrick, who died at Boston on Wednesday, was a native of Manchester. He was ordained prelate in 1841. He was rich in gifts from nature, of extensive and useful culture, of great energy and rare executive powers. His personal appearance was fine. His physique was magnificent. His bearing was more than kingly and his forehead like a thorough philosopher's. For many years he was the intimate friend of Dr. Channel Webster, now leading the State, the other prominent in church.

—Mr. C. Oscayan, the Turkish lecturer, proposes an excursion to the Mediterranean and other European waters. Ex-President Fillmore, it is said, has engaged to join the tourist at Constantinople or Vienna.

—The O'Connor Don, the only living representative of the loyal line of the O'Connors, sailed for England on Wednesday last. He entertained the night before his departure at a magnificent banquet, given by Judge White, of the Fifth avenue, New York. The O'Connor Don is a member of the British Parliament.

—It has been stated that Mr. Seward, on his arrival at Havana, declined General Dulce's hospitality, and took rooms at one of the hotels. In fact, it is said that the rooms were engaged for Cuba, wrote a note to a friend on the arrival of Mr. Seward, pressing the Secretary to make his country seat his residence during his stay. The failure of the friend to receive the note of Senor Embil resulted in Mr. Seward's going to the hotel. On hearing of this, Senor Embil waited on Mr. Seward and tendered him his carriage, and paid him various other attentions, which Mr. Seward was leaving he attracted considerable of the attention of the Havana citizens by shaking hands with Senor Embil's driver and footman, both mulattoes and slaves.

—The last Spanish troubles have revived the old Carlist faction, the widow of Don Carlos, now seventy-five years of age, having just taken occasion to publicly denounce a number of recent acts of the Government. The widow of Queen Christina, a woman of great domestic dissensions, has also just arrived at Madrid, and her presence will certainly not contribute in the least to lessening the general complications.

—A daughter of the celebrated Madame Ancelot married an eminent barrister M. Lechaud, whose brilliant speeches at the bar, almost rival in eloquence and dramatic learning, those of her mother or Chas. d'Estrange. Madam. Ancelot exclaimed once to a friend, "I am the happiest mother in France; for I am the only one who has every one talks, and a daughter of whom no person has ever made a remark."

—The widow of Stonewall Jackson denies that she is poor, and asks that the efforts to collect money for her relief may stop.

—In General Sickles's Department of South Carolina, John Ferguson, of Charleston, former owner of the steamer Planter, has applied for possession of the steamer, carried off and wastolen by negroes, and captured from them by the Federal blockading squadron; that he has taken the amnesty oath, and that the steamer should be restored to him with his other property. Gen. Saxton reports that the Planter has on board a large quantity of cotton in this service was brought past the batteries at midnight, and delivered to Admiral Dupont, named Robert Small. The steamer has since been employed by the quartermaster's department, and Small placed in command.

Radical Differences Amongst the Radicals.

Wendell Phillips has been attempting to act the part of "whipper in" for *The Nation*—a paper which was supposed in the past to be a ultra enough to suit even the most radical of those who pin their faith to the sleeve of Senator Sumner and leaders of that ilk. *The Nation* represents the attempt to coerce it; and turns upon these mischief makers and dictators, telling them that the consideration of the condition of the negro at the South is not so much a "negro question" now, as a "national question;" and that in that view it must be discussed. *The Nation* says:

"The freedmen of the South are not to us simply freedmen. They are a part of the American commonwealth; and we seek their education, elevation, and happiness, not simply from pity but because we believe the continued degradation or any portion of its people to be dangerous to the State, and a scandal to free government. * * * * * The negro has been for generations robbed and murdered mentally, as well as physically. We have all stepped in to deliver him from the hands of his assailants. He is bewildered, demoralized. We are debating the question of restoratives. We think some training, some education of the above all, the protection of the police, are amongst the things he requires. Mr. Phillips wants to send him out into the street again armed with a pistol to protect himself; and accuses everybody who doubts the efficacy of this style of treatment of being in league with the robbers, maintains that the question of medical treatment is a moral question, and that anybody who says tonics are of any use is a traitor and blasphemer."

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The Daily Commercial

HOW THE FRENCH EMPEROR ENTERTAINS HIS GUESTS.

Imperial Dinner and its Adjuncts.

Correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune ites from Paris a description of a dinner at palace at Compiegne. He alludes to Emperor and Empress taking their places, I say:

ther they are seated, the other guests take ir places as they please, without standing n order of etiquette. I except the eight per- s seated upon their Majesties' right and . The officers of the imperial household, be- at home, leave the best places to their mas- guests and take seats at the extremities of table. The guests retain their hats until y are seated, when a footman takes those cis and places them on chairs behind owhers. The dinner table on those occasions tains one hundred guests. There is never vacant place, as the guests are required to orm the Adjutant General if they not be present. In this way all dis- bances "breaks" are avoided. There at least 110 or 120 servants in attend- e on the table. The Emperor and press are served by their private footmen; ushers and ordinary footmen serve the oth- uests. There are likewise in attendance the ster comptroller, the master of the silver e, the master carver, the master butler, etc.; ine, the masters of all the services who su- intend the menials in their several depart- ts. These masters have the rank of gentle- , and it would be extremely ill-bred to ad- s them without styling them Monsieur. the dinner service, plates as well as es, is of silver plate; the dessert is served Sevres porcelain, more costly than silver , every dish and plate contains a pic- or pictures by first-rate artists. The table ressed beautifully. In the centre is a "sur- " of silver, which cost $20,000, and an exact copy of the favorite "sur- " of Louis XV. It represents a deer hunt; meet with the pack of hounds; the whip- in; the huntsmen; the discovery of several sight of the deer; the death; quarry. The whole series of scenes are exe- d on a scale of a quarter of an inch to every of life size. This surtout is relieved by tal baskets, crystal shelves (made of flat es of crystal which are secured in stands of or four plates high by a silver stem run- through the centre of them), crystal basins the top basin of a fountain) containing ers, the most luscious fruit from the crown houses; pineapples, grapes, oranges, lemons, , pomegranates, apples, rendered still more pting by artificial moss, and vine leaves, y or orange leaves, and brilliant bonbons; innumerable silver candelabras the soft light of wax tapers over whole scene—light which sparkles with ething of the diamond brilliancy as it es on the crystal prisms and is colored with ainbow's hues as it gleams on the silver, gine the noble dining room; conceive the ers on each side of the table, which groan with the weight of gold, silver, porcelain, , fruit, wines, liquors; fancy the one hun- and twenty people in gaudy livery, who n attendance on the guests, and the fifty or ladies in full ball dress—then tell me, isn't e brilliant? In an adjoining room the f of the Imperial Guard softly plays during whole dinner, throwing a lace of harmony, beautiful than Brussels ever made with sson fingers, over conversation.

ner ended, their Majesties rise. The Em- r gives the Empress his arm at the dining door, and the whole company returns to Maps' Gallery, where coffee is served. The ond half hour is spent in social gaiety by Palace Prefect of Service. After coffee, Majesties remain some time in the Maps' y, walking from guest to guest and taking cial notice of the stranger guests who do habitually belong to the Imperial circle.

the course of half an hour the Empress the gentlemen they are at liberty to go to smoking room, and she retires to a draw- om on the left of the Maps' Gallery. This led the Family Drawing Room. The door ains open, and any guest may follow her; t is considered good breeding not to go in unless especially invited. She takes care vite successively all the guests, and in the se of the evening she repeatedly returns to Maps' Gallery to talk with the persons she not invite to the Family Drawing Room. Emperor remains in the Maps' Gallery the Empress disappears, or rather he goes an adjoining room, where are to be found lards with packets ("Regular Billiards," as are called; the French tables have no pock- t tops, (a table with small pins of different , among which a hole is pierced, and the ball by the player who knocks down the most (sliding boards, etc. The Emperor's favor- game is the sliding board. It is familiar to

What visitor to our Southern medicinal gs hasn't skilled time, sliding polished brass ar weights over a sanded table? The ar- ement of our table is modified slightly at pelgne. There the sliding-table is made of y polished mahogany, some fifteen or ty feet long; at the furthest extremity is a e point, surrounded by concentric circles' contention of the game is to place most s or circular weights nearest the white t, and to dislodge so many of the adver- s weights as may be. At Compiegne the ite are made of lead, and their bottom is red with woolen cloth to prevent them scratching the table and from making a . Each player has six or eight weights. mperor is very skillful at this game; his formidable adversary is the Princess Anna ul.

ou will remember that dinner is laid on able at 7 o'clock, and is over scarcely before quarter past 9 o'clock, you will not be sur- d when I say that it is only 10 o'clock when ers quit their elegant and the smoking room. hey return in a body, their re-appearance es a sensation and attracts the Empress the centre of the table, which she has seated e family drawing-room, playing, or teach- her lady guests to play draughts, patience, sire, or puzzle rings, and at the same time ng to the gentlemen around her.

s evening now fairly commences, and her sty exerts herself to make it agreeable. is chess in the corners of the Maps' Room uests who like it. M. Prosper Merimee, hall Vaillant and the Duchess de Bassano voted to this game. There are the games mentioned in the games' rooms. There are ghts, patience, solitaire, or puzzle-rings in anily drawing room. There are cosey cor- alcoves everywhere for talkers. The Em- r invites some eminent gentleman of the to walk up and down the adjoining long ry, talking with him. Then there is al- every evening a dance. A hired profes- al musician would mar the pleasure of familiar entertainments, the Em- r has placed in the drawing one of Duban's mechanical pianos. oard, which looks somewhat like ool cardier, so covered with salient s introduced into an aperture of the , and a handle, like the handle of a hand- , is turned by the gentlemen present alter- y. The piano plays in this way anything ; polkas, mazurkas, waltzes, quadrilles.

The Emperor and Empress frequently part in these dances—they always take in them when the guests determine to e La Boulangere, which is a sort of Old Vir- nia reel, which circles in many a giddy maze ery drawing-room and gallery open. This e Empegne's favorite dance, and whenever lanced he comes forward to lead it. Some ings, instead of dances, there are charades ed, or tableaux vivants shown on the small built in the drawing-room, on the right of laps' Gallery.

this way the evening flies away on velvet s, and half past eleven appears on the incredibly soon. Tea and Sally Lund know that is half cake and half bread? on don't, refer to Mrs. Randolph's Cookery s are served in the family drawing- , and conversation now reaches its highest . The Emperor quietly withdraws at o'clock to his study, where he labors un- r or five o'clock in the morning. At half- twelve the Empress retires. All the com- ny then kindly wishes good night to near her, and whom she passes as she to the door on the right of the family ing-room. Before passing the door she s and makes a profound courtesy to the any and retires, followed by her maids of r and service. The guests bow respect-

guests are now their own masters until past eleven o'clock the next day. Some in a half hour or an hour longer in the ing room to end an interesting conversa- or a contested game of chess. Cards are always of pleasure at Compiegne. The Em- has given the strictest order that they are be introduced at Compiegne. The ma- of the guests retire soon after the Em- 's disappearance.

evening of the guest's arrival at Com- e a servant, or rather the servant attached guest (he is an usher or a footman) asks guest what he would have for his "first fast." The guest orders tea, coffee or olate, and at the hour he appoints the fast he believes is brought into his chamber a silver tray. Etiquette forbids the s coming down stairs or going of doors until after breakfast—the fast—which is served at twelve k's. These morning hours are devoted to olette, to discussion of the "first break- —which is commonly eaten by two or three "chums" their breakfasts together in the of one of the number—and in visits from to room. At half-past eleven all the guests to in the Maps' Gallery. The Prefect of e whispers to two gentlemen; they are to her Majesty's right or left, and to take in lady with them; and to two other gentle- they are to sit on his Majesty's right or and to take in that lady to breakfast with

As the clock strikes twelve they go into ining room in the order described when I ated the etiquette of dinner. Breakfast d, the company returns to the Maps' ry, as I have mentioned, and the Em- proposes a ride to Pierrefonts, or excursion into the forest, or shooting, fishing, or the like." This latter is played in this way: there are eight or wooden horses (in the form of hobby s) on short straps, which are fastened at turning a handle, just as merry-go-rounds turned. These wooden horses are provided with a small lance, and ambition is to catch with it the rings of which are placed every six or ten feet on utward circumference of the ring around h they describe their circuit. It is seen at at every village fair throughout France, is a popular amusement here. Two days e week (you know each guest is only ited for a week, they reach Com- e Wednesday and take their de- ture Thursday), the sportsmen go one to a deer hunt, the other to ting in the preserves. These amusements y the day until four or five o'clock, when guests return to the palace and retire to rooms. At half-past five o'clock the Em- dispatches servants in search of ber of the guests, to invite them to take r Majesty's private apartments. This is all your ideas about the order of affairs, before dinner seems to you as monstrous a y as soup after dessert. You forget the ten plays in the French comedy of ali- ation. They look upon it as rhubarb in ine, as senna in domine; it is not a lever- it is a peristaltic persuader. They use it to titillate the palate, but to rouse the s to greater exertion. Now your g and good drinking take up no mean of it Compiegne, and the temptations to do- k are so irresistible, there is scarcely of the guests who does not feel it necessary voke the assistance of tea to aid him dif- this se'ennight when he lives to eat. More one of the guests take tea when he wakes e morning; some take it to gunpowder or sfast; leans on Pekoe at five o'clock, and t not close his eyes in confidence at night ng, a new Young Hyson keeps watch and

The Empress's tea at five o'clock is the sociable period of life at Compiegne. A ness only are invited, for while all the s are invited at least once to this tea, only e guests at most are ever invited at any time. There are, however, some guests have a standing invitation to this tea. M. de Sacy (the editor of the *Journal des ts*, who wrote an eloquent and touching on the Empress's visit to the cholera- ts of the Paris hospitals) approached Compeigne Majesty said to him: "I warn you, Mon- de Sacy, that I shall expect you to my tea evening." Mons. Prosper Merimee and de Sauley have likewise a standing invi- n to the Empress's tea. Their Majesties them the most brilliant and agreeable rs in France. An Ambassador, whenever is to be found in the series, receives like- an invitation every day. This is the hour illiant conversation. The guests come de- used to make as good a figure as possible, know the audience is critical and dis- to turn to ridicule any mistake made ersons or stories of blunders made by guests urrent. It is said that when Mons. Meri- and Mons. de Sauley meet together and in their hands the conversation (readily quished to them by the persons present) hour passes away brilliantly and the din- bell rings, when the Empress exclaims ah, je il faut que je me sauve to make s dresse!" Dinner on these occasions is on the table half hour later, to the despair e cooks, who see their masterpieces of art ilorated before they are tasted. Mons. Ce- lle, the poor Mons. Scribe, poor Count Al- de Vigny were always welcome guests at Empress's teas. Mons. Feuillet is still a ome guest there. Mons. Sainte Beuve, e. Nisard, Mons. Alex. Dumas, Jr., and s. Theophile Gautbier failed to make an agreeable impression. They were invited once, but have not since been invited to share the imperial hospitalities. It is interesting to note this characteristic of the Empress. It seems to show she prefers grace and wit to more masculine intellectual qualities. GAMMA.

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CHEAP COAL LANDS
IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Will be sold, cheaper than any other land of like quality, similar reserves, and an equal distance from the city. 169 ACRES, UNDERLAID WITH THE BEST COAL. There are two veins of 5 and 7 feet each, one suitable for a flux in the blast furnace, the other for building purposes, &c. The tract consists of two Farms, 84 Acres, each, with DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, Stable, Fruit Orchards, &c. The Coal is of the very best quality, and can be tested, a pit being open on the place. The Coal will be transported over the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, the Farm lying close to the town of Mansfield, and, by the Washington Pike, four miles from the city.
JOHN K. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
fe14 Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale a tract of land, situated in North Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, containing 148 acres, under the very best state of cultivation; 14 miles from New Castle, one mile from Mahoningtown, at the junction of the Mahoning Valley and Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad. The farm is well watered. There are two dwelling houses on the premises, a good bank barn, and other out houses, all in good repair. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to JOHN P. McCLATHERY, on the premises, Crescent Postoffice. fe15-1m

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE--
Situated in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa., two miles from Freeport Station, A. V. R. R. containing about 75 ACRES. Plenty of Timber. Good improvements and in high state of cultivation. For further particulars apply to
JOHN B. ALEXANDER,
fe15-2t On the Premises.

PUBLIC SALE OF
REAL ESTATE.
Will be sold on THURSDAY, the first day of March next, at the HOTEL OF STEPHEN PARSONS, Federal and Front streets, CAMDEN, New Jersey, the following valuable factory Property, situate on Cheshire river, in the county of Cumberland, New Jersey, containing about twenty-two acres of excellent land. The improvements consist of two wood wharves, all of the requisite buildings for the manufacture of Linseed Window Glass, a Brick Mansion House, twenty Tenant Houses, a large two story Store House, with cellar, a Blacksmith Shop and a large Barn. Freight from Camden is landed within one hundred yards of the factory. The Camden and Cape May Railroad is three and a half miles distant. A supply of wood for manufacturing purposes can be obtained in the neighborhood at low prices. Persons may readily visit these premises by taking the cars of the aforesaid Railroad at Woodbine Station. The village of Buckanze is beautiful, and contains three churches and good schools.

Terms of sale made known on delivery of deed.

For further particulars inquire of
SAMUEL STILLE,
fe12-eod 2w Batsto, New Jersey.

FOR SALE---
Forty-eight acres of Land, at Edgewood Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Any person wishing lots for a country residence would do well to call and see the above. Persons purchasing elsewhere, as they will be divided into lots to suit purchasers from 2 up to 10, 20 or 30 acres. All the lots will have a front on the Railroad and within two minutes' walk to the Station from any of the lots. Inquire as JNO. GRAZIERS, 119 Water street. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, at the same place, a splendid Swiss Cottage, just new, containing seven rooms, together with about thirteen acres of land, with a splendid young orchard of about fifty good bearing apple trees. Also, plenty of water on the place. Any person wanting to get a nice home would do well to call soon at
JNO. GRAZIERS,
fe12-2w 119 Water street.

FOR SALE.
Within five minutes' walk of Torrens Station, a FRAME HOUSE of 8 rooms, with from ¼ to 3 Acres of Ground to suit purchaser. This property will be vacant if not sold before the 10th of March next. Persons desirous of purchasing can take the 11.40 a. m. train from the city, and return on the 1.40 p. m. getting on and off at Torrens Station, thereby losing only two hours. Inquire at the residence of GEO. AVERY jr., on the Station and the premises. fe10-2w

FOR SALE--In Oakland, near Lindon Grove, a two story Frame House, containing six rooms, hall and cellar, with Lot of Ground attached, 24 feet front by 263 back. The house is nearly new, well finished and in good repair. The lot is well improved having a good garden, fruit trees, choice shrubbery, well of water, cistern, grape arbor, &c., with a location being on a slight elevation and adjoining the Grove makes it most desirable as a place of residence. For terms and particulars apply to JOS. M. MARKHAM, 282 Penn street. fe9 1

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

AN AMATEUR POLICE OFFICER.—On Wednesday afternoon an overcoat was stolen from a gentleman doing business in the Diamond, and suspicion fell upon two men, each of whom carried a carpet sack, who had been in the house a short time before the coat was missed. A description of the supposed thieves was given to the police, which was overheard by Mr. Theodore Frank, of Diamond alley. During the evening, Mr. Frank, while passing along Liberty street, noticed two men carrying carpet sacks, and as they answered the description of the suspected parties, he determined to effect their arrest. He searched for a police officer, but not finding one, arrested them himself, and notwithstanding their protestations, forced them to accompany him to the Mayor's office. Here they were recognized as two merchants of this city, who were on their way to the Eastern train. Mr. Frank apologized to the gentlemen for the trouble he had unwittingly given them, and announced his intention not to interfere with the business of the police in future.

Shocking Accident—An Old Lady Burned to Death.

Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, an accident of a shocking character occurred at the residence of Mr. Mathew Harbison, in Union township, about five miles from this city, on the Washington turnpike. Mr. Harbison's mother, who was an invalid, and had been confined to her bed for some time, was left alone in her room for a few minutes, while her attendant was performing some household duties. Shortly afterwards screams were heard issuing from the old lady's room, and those who happened to be at home, rushed in and found the bed on fire. He immediately lifted his mother from the bed, but her clothing had taken fire, and before the flames could be extinguished she was so badly burned that she died in ten minutes afterwards. The deceased was eighty-five years of age, and one of the oldest residents in this section of the country. It is not known how the fire originated. Coroner Clawson was notified of the occurrence, and left for the scene yesterday afternoon for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body.

A Cry for Help.

A letter has been received in this city from a young lady of standing in Baltimore, who warmly solicits aid for a "shelter and home for colored orphans and friendless children," (made such by casualties in the late war,) which it is proposed to establish in that place. She writes: "The prejudice against color is so great here that we are forced to seek aid from abroad. The element that sustained the rebellion is as obnoxious as ever in our midst, and people of this class give no evidence of even a desire to become good and loyal citizens. In the operations of the society thus far established, we have experienced. No landlord wishes to rent us a building—no neighborhood welcomes us. We were obliged to take ten of our colored orphans to Philadelphia and beg their admittance into the asylums there. We, therefore, must have a "Home" here, owned by the Society, where we can shelter these little one sasta."

Baltimore is a great Union city, and public benevolence is by no means neglected there, we have reason to know; but it seems that this one project drags on because of a want of sympathy generally—a large class of the people being made up of those who were rich secessionists during the war, and are no better now. It would be very gratifying to see such an institution established in Baltimore, in the face of this coldness towards it. If devotion to a good cause will do it, there is every hope of success. If, therefore, Pittsburgh has anything to spare from her own well cared for institutions, we can give the assurance that it will be well bestowed and indiscreetly appropriated.

The address of the lady President of the society is Mrs. Jno. S. Wurtz, care of Jno. S. Wurtz, Esq., cashier of the First National bank, Baltimore. Or persons desiring it can communicate through this office.

The Cold Term.

Early yesterday morning the weather took a sudden change to the consternation of all who dislike the "cold term." High winds set in soon after midnight and subsequently the atmosphere became so thoroughly chilled that to have penetrated into the streets would surely entailed upon the adventurer frozen digits and frozen feet. Throughout the day there was scarcely any perceptible change in the thermometer, except a slight downward tendency at nightfall during which time the hard frozen gutters and rocky appearance of the mud in the streets gave token of the severity of the day. The wind moderated in the morning, very little, however, but resumed its fierceness at night. The principal streets, so crowded at other times, were nearly deserted. It seemed that those only whose business required it inclined at all to brave the frosty air and sweeping winds. Overcoats, shawls, blankets, &c., were in active demand, and the pace which pedestrians persevered in keeping up showed that even these comforts did not furnish the complete protection against Jack Frost, who had insinuated himself into our midst in greater or lesser degree all over. The windows of the stores were thickly frosted over, partially shutting out the daylight, but the gas lighting in retail business was carried on enjoyed but few transactions. The coolest operation during the day was the act of an UNDERtaking confectioner, who displayed a sign for public information "cold ice cream," which could only be obtained inside. This was nearly equal to the audacity of a merchant in New York, who, during the cold weather, had a sign hung out, entitled "ten thousand farms for sale." The thermometer indicated "below zero" for the major part of the day, yet it was quite as cold as usual during the first days of January.

There was, of course, extensive business done in the freezing line, so that the skating parks are, therefore, in splendid condition. Not very many persons indulged in the exhilarating exercise on account of the state of the atmosphere, but to-day, it is probable that the "Central" and "Union" will be crowded with skaters. The celebrated Meagher Brothers, who have no equal on skates in the United States, are engaged at the "Central," on Penn street, and will execute many and various difficult feats at the Park every day until further notice.

Petroleum Refiners' Association.

A meeting of the Pittsburgh Refiners' Petroleum Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade Rooms. In the absence of Major Frew, the President, Jas. A. Hutchison, Esq., was called to the chair, and James Benney, Jr., appointed, Secretary, *pro tem.*

Mr. Burke, from the Committee appointed to memorialize the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in regard to the high rate charged for the transportation of refined oil over their road from this city to Philadelphia, presented the memorial, which was read and accepted; and the members of the Association requested to subscribe to it before forwarding to Philadelphia.

Mr. Waring, from the Committee on Western freights, reported progress.

Mr. Wormser stated that he had traveled considerably over the western railroads recently, and has discovered that a discrimination was made against Pittsburgh freight. Refined oil can be shipped from Cincinnati to Cincinnati for two and a half cents per gallon, being a cheaper rate than that can be transported from this city to Cincinnati by river. Mr. Wormser instanced the case of a dealer in Lafayette, Indiana, who formerly received from Pittsburgh fifty barrels weekly, but is now forced to procure his supply from Cleveland, the freight from that city being five cents per gallon less than from Pittsburgh. The same discrimination against this city was made in other parts of the west.

Dr. Tweedy, from the Committee on Fire Tests, made a verbal report, which was accepted, and the committee continued.

A general interchange of opinion was then had as to the unfair system adopted in New York city, of inspecting refined oil. Several propositions, tending to remedy the evil, were offered, but no final conclusion was arrived at.

On motion of Mr. T. W. Davis, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Davis, Wormser and O'Connor, was appointed to inquire into the back tax of the Cleveland refiners selling oil at prices below the tax rate.

Mr. James O'Connor, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the following communication, which was accepted and adopted:

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The Association then adjourned.

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AN OBSERVER.

February 12, 1866.

The Concert Last Night.

An overflowing house greeted the debut of the Choral Union Society, on the occasion of their representation at Masonic Hall last evening, of Handel's Oratorio of "Judas Maccabaeus. We freely confess to an agreeable surprise at the general excellence, the promptness, spirit and vigor, and the highly intelligent rendering by this little band of singers, of the difficult music of this oratorio. It is quite an achievement, and reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned. Our general experience in this line is not calculated to produce any very extravagant expectations, and hence, it gives us the more pleasure to record our genuine delight, and to present our sincere congratulations for the signal success achieved by the Choral Union in this, their maiden effort. The solo sopranos are worthy of special mention. Miss Hattie Jones did herself infinite credit by her rendition of "the Liberty," and in Come Ever Smiling Liberty," which for vigor, expressiveness and artistic style, were worthy of any great professional singer. The airs "So Rapid the Course is," and "Wise Men Flattering," so different in character from the former, afforded fine opportunities for the exhibition of Miss Jones' versatile talent, although we think that the Violincello accompaniment to the latter air had far better been left out. Miss Jones, we notice, has made marked improvement of late, no doubt the result of faithful study and training. Her "Wise Men Flattering" is one of the most tasteful bits of vocalism we have heard in Pittsburgh this many a day. Of Miss Cora Brown, who rejoices in the possession of one of the finest soprano voices in the world, full, rich and perfectly equal in all its registers there is but one opinion. She gave her solos "From mighty kings" and "So shall the lute and harp" with all the spirit and vivacity they demand, and which her fine voice enabled her to render so charmingly. Both ladies were loudly and judicially *encored*, and we have every reason to be proud of such home talent. The pleasing duett of Misses Brown and Galway also afforded much delight to the audience. The quartette by Messrs. Hamilton, Patterson and Mrs. Babcock acquitted themselves likewise very creditably. Prominent among the male solo voices were Mr. Petty, Dr. McClandless and Mr. James Digby. Mr. William Digby, the tenor, had such a severe cold that it would be manifestly ungenerous to apply criticism. Messrs. Petty and Dr. McClandless, the latter gifted with a very pleasing tenor voice, interpreted their respected solos very acceptably, as did also Mr. James Digby. The main feature, however, of this oratorio, as in all of Handel's compositions, is the grandeur and effectiveness of the chorusses, and here we may remark that Mr. Hattes, the leader, deserves no less credit for his splendid drilling of the chorus as for the masterly style of his accompaniments. He is evidently thoroughly at home in English oratoric music. The chorusses "Hear us, O Lord" and "Father of Heaven," were magnificent effort, both in regard to time and intonation, yet there was not one of our colored orphans rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of five hundred dollars.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, February 15—P. M.

The estimates in the annual report of the Treasury Department, last December, are being rapidly cut down, and in the process of paring off Congress to economize the national expenditures, a large portion of the revenues of the next fiscal year will be applied to the reduction of the public debt. The expenses of the navy will not, it is supposed, exceed $25,000,000, a little more than one-half the amount that was estimated for that appropriation. The whole estimates of the year, as returned to the Treasury Department, and by the Secretary reported to Congress, compared with his own estimated revenues, are as follows:

FISCAL YEAR—JULY 1, 1865, TO JUNE 30, 1867.

Expenses.		Revenue.	
Civil	$42,165,599	Customs	$160,000,000
Pensions	17,898,640	Excise, &c	275,000,000
War	79,017,416	Lands	1,000,000
Navy	43,962,467	Miscellaneous	20,000,000
Interest	201,942,067		
Total	$284,317,181	Total	$395,000,000

Leaving applicable to the reduction of the principal of the Public Debt $111,682,819. By a reduction of $24,317,181 in the Civil and Naval expenses, and an addition, which we have a right to deem not improbable, from the increase of revenues from the growth of the present fiscal year, of $150,000,000 to Customs and Excises, this reduction of the principal of the Public Debts in 1866-7, may be made nearly three hundred millions.

—The vote in the Assembly at Harrisburg last Monday on the act proposing to amend the revenue laws of this State, so that a tax of one per cent. on each share of bank stock, instead of one-half of one per cent. on the gross receipts of railroads, canals, and transportation companies, not liable to tax on tonnages, and to exempt the latter for all purposes, all in all its registers there is but one opinion. She gave her solos "From mighty kings" and "So shall the lute and harp" with all the spirit and vivacity they demand, and which her fine voice enabled her to render so charmingly. Both ladies were loudly and judicially *encored*, and we have every reason to be proud of such home talent. The pleasing duett of Misses Brown and Galway also afforded much delight to the audience. The quartette by Messrs. Hamilton, Patterson and Mrs. Babcock acquitted themselves likewise very creditably. Prominent among the male solo voices were Mr. Petty, Dr. McClandless and Mr. James Digby. Mr. William Digby, the tenor, had such a severe cold that it would be manifestly ungenerous to apply criticism. Messrs. Petty and Dr. McClandless, the latter gifted with a very pleasing tenor voice, interpreted their respected solos very acceptably, as did also Mr. James Digby. The main feature, however, of this oratorio, as in all of Handel's compositions, is the grandeur and effectiveness of the chorusses, and here we may remark that Mr. Hattes, the leader, deserves no less credit for his splendid drilling of the chorus as for the masterly style of his accompaniments. He is evidently thoroughly at home in English oratoric music. The chorusses "Hear us, O Lord" and "Father of Heaven," were magnificent effort, both in regard to time and intonation, yet there was not one of our colored orphans rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of five hundred dollars.

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On motion of Mr. T. W. Davis, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Davis, Wormser and O'Connor, was appointed to inquire into the back tax of the Cleveland refiners selling oil at prices below the tax rate.

Mr. James O'Connor, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the following communication, which was accepted and adopted:

"Nine-tenths of all Pittsburgh refined oil is sold in bond, and exported to Europe, and as that is the main market, it becomes imperatively necessary for us to sustain the quality of Pittsburgh oil, and not to permit rivals, who, by obtaining a higher reputation could undersell entirely for oil manufactured by them, seriously interfere with our interests. Under this view I consider that Pittsburgh should have all its products should be fairly exhibited, and represented at the approaching International exhibition, termed the "Paris Exposition," which is to be held in France. I consider it a matter of importance, and would respectfully suggest, a committee of the Association would take it in charge, they can forward such samples of Pittsburgh refined petroleum as will exhibit it to the medal, and if so, its thus established superiority over all other refined oil will give it a character which will prove of great benefit to us in Europe. H. P. Gengembre, No. 12 St. Clair street, is the sub-agent of the International Society, and application for exhibitors' space must be made without delay to him. The articles themselves will not be required to be forwarded for some months, As refined petroleum now amounts to an interest of seven millions of dollars per year in Pittsburgh, I consider every proper effort should be made to retain and increase this important element of our prosperity. I respectfully recommend that a committee be appointed consisting of President Frew, Dr. Tredle and J. A. Hutchison, Esq., who will, on behalf of this Association, claim the proper amount of space from the agent, and who will, at their convenience, properly fully a plan for the proper representation and exhibition of this Association's refined oil and its products at the Paris Exposition.

The Association then adjourned.

Police Items.

BEFORE JUSTICE BURHOUP.—The quiet borough of Duquesne, was somewhat stirred in police matters yesterday. Louis Myers appeared before the Justice and made information against Andrew Spetcher, charging him with assaulting board and lodging him. The accused was arrested, but was discharged upon the payment of the board bill and costs. Also, information against Speicher sued Myers, who is a tavern keeper for selling liquor to minors. Myers gave bail for his appearance at Court, and Speicher discharged. Falden Freunstein preferred a charge against James Mulligan. It is alleged that Mulligan stole a hog from deponent's premises, valued at five dollars. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

BEFORE ALDERMAN KELLY.—John Muehler made information before this magistrate yesterday charging a man named Elsler, with receiving money under false pretense. Elsler received ten dollars from complainant, stating that he had money in the bank and would give it back to him in a short time, which it is alleged he did not do. The parties reside in Birmingham. A warrant was issued, and Elsler commanded to another hearing on a charge of larceny as bailee, on oath of Faithful, but the evidence being conclusive against him, he was held in five hundred dollars bail for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Addie Noy was arraigned before this magistrate yesterday on a charge of larceny of the person of one Margaret Cappe, which consisted in threatening to throw deponent down the stairs. Addie was held in $200 bail for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—John Courcy appeared yesterday before this magistrate and made oath charging John King with aggravated assault and battery. The parties reside in the vicinity of the Point. A warrant was issued.

Light in Allegheny.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I see in this morning's issue of the COMMERCIAL a short piece concerning the muddiness of some of the street crossings of some of the streets of Pittsburgh. Now, what I wish to say is this: that on some of our streets in Allegheny, we not only have no crossings, but no sidewalks, but on some of our streets we have no light after night by which we can find our way. Locust street, from Federal street to Anderson street, and two lamps on Anderson street, to my certain knowledge, have not been lit for at the least, three weeks. Now, when people pay for having their streets lit, they should not be left in this way so long. And if there is any good reason for this difficulty, I would like to have the managing of the matter in order to know it, that there should be proper means taken to remove the obstacles immediately. If the people do not pay enough to keep them up, let them pay more.

AN OBSERVER.

February 12, 1866.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, February 15.

Business has been extremely light, in consequence of the cold.

FLOUR—Inactive and nominal at yesterday's decline.

WHEAT—In good speculative demand, and prices higher; No. 1 spring closing firmly at $1 18.

CORN—Quiet, and sales confined to rejected, at 79@ 83½c.

OATS—Dull and easier, at 32c for No. 1.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged, at 68c for No. 1; 46@47c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Neglected and nominal.

SEEDS—Dull and lower, at $1 60@3 00 for common to prime Timothy.

HOGS WINES—Nominal at $2 15.

PROVISIONS—Are dull and prices drooping; sales of mess at $26 87½@26 00; Cumberland middles, 13c, loose; 13½c, boxed; steam lard, 16½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet but firm, closing at $10 80 for cut loins all around.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull, in fact no buyers in the yards, and with some 2,400 head on sale, prices were weak, with strong indications of a reduction; sales of 125 at $7 75@8 25 for common to fair.

HOGS—Dull and 25c lower; there were 7,400 head on sale, but packers are doing nothing. The sales only aggregate 183 head at $9 90@9 12½.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, February 15.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT active, sales at $1 19½@1 20 for No. 2; 1 30@1 32 for No. 2. Corn dull at 79@82½c for rejected. OATS dull at 32@34c for No. 2. RYE dull at 68c. PROVISIONS dull; mess pork, $26 00. Lard dull at 16¼c. Trade dull and declined 50c. Dressed, $10 80@10 75. Receipts—4,000 bbls flour, 13,000 bush wheat, 9,000 bush corn, 12,000 bush oats, 2,200 bags, Shipments—3,000 bbls flour, 1,100 bush wheat, 400 bush corn, 470 bush oats.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Money easy at 5@6 p. c. Sterling lower and dull at 107½@107¾. Gold lower—opening at 127¾ and declining to 127¼, closing at 127¼. Government stocks steady. Freights to Liverpool a half-penny higher for grain. Stocks rather strong and dull. Sales at the following rates: 6s of 1881, registered, 103½; do do 65, 103; 7-30's, 1st series, 99½; do, 2d series, 99½; do, 3d series, 99¾; 5's, one year coupons, 99¾@99⅞; Tennessee 6's, 80; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 27; Missouri 6's, 75; Atlantic Mail 8's, 70½; Erie, 71; N. Y. C., 89½; Reading, 101; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 70½; Pittsburgh, 81½; North Western, 28¾; do preferred, 56¾; Toledo, 103; Rock Island, 103½; Pacific du Chien, 1st pref'rred, 96; Chicago and Alton, 118.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Cotton scarcely so firm, at 44@45c. Flour heavy; common grades 10@15c lower; ♂ 60@5 90 for extra spring; $5 95@6 75 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $8 80@10 75 for extra brands, the market closing heavy. Whisky dull, at $2 10@2 11 for ♂ gal for bbls, and $2 12@2 13 for drudge, and fully 25c lower; $1 60 for mixed spring; $1 70 for new amber Milwaukee, and $1 75 for new amber Iowa. Rye quiet and heavy and barley malt dull and nominal. Corn heavy, and 1@2c lower; sales 74,000 bush at 90@92c for mixed Western in store and delivered, and 93c for unsound. Oats dull and heavy; sales 70,000 bush at 57@58c for Western. Coffee firm and less active. Sugar firm with a fair demand. Molasses steady. Rice dull and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal. Pork, Prime, $20 00@20 50; mess, $26 00@26 50; new mess, $27 00@27 50. Beef dull and nominal. Beef, Country mess, $12 00@13 00; Chicago do, $13 00@13 50; extra mess, $14 00@15 00; packet, $15 00@16 00; extra do, $17 00@18 00; India mess, $25 00@26 00. Beef hams dull and nominal. Cut meats dull and nominal. Middles, 13c, loose; 13½c, boxed; steam lard, 16½c. Tallow dull and declined 50c. Dressed, $10 80@10 75. Rice dull and declined 50c. Dressed, $10 80@10 75. Rice dull and declined 50c. Dressed, $10 80@10 75. Rice